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Price : 50 Fils

Goodyear admits payments

AKRON, Ohio, March 3 (R). — The Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company today joined the growing list of American companies which have admitted paying money to foreign government officials to promote sales abroad.

Goodyear announced it had paid \$845,000 since 1970 to promote its foreign sales, including \$120,000 directly to foreign officials.

Places itself on war footing

Mozambique closes its border with Rhodesia

MOZAMBIQUE, March 3 (R). — President Machel said today that Mozambique would rigidly apply economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

Relations between the two countries, which share a border of more than 620 miles, have rapidly deteriorated during the past few weeks.

President Machel gave a long list of border incidents and said that Mozambican troops had shot down a large number of Rhodesian jet fighters, bombers and helicopters which had been bombing border villages.

Rhodesia ordered all its gov-

ernment staff in Maputo, the Mozambique capital, to pull out immediately following the announcement by President Machel.

All communications with the territory "controlled by the racist regime of Mr (Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian) Smith" were banned and "all property and assets owned in Mozambique by the illegal regime, by firms with offices in Rhodesian territory and by Rhodesian citizens recognising the illegal regime" were confiscated, Mr Machel said.

Mr Machel's broadcast was made in the presence of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, one of the leaders of the Lusaka-based external wing of the Rhodesian African National Council (ANC).

Mozambique authorities immediately moved against Rhodesian personnel, arresting two white railway crewmen at the Machipwanda railhead just across the border from the Rhodesian town of Umtali.

The Mozambicans impounded the locomotive, valued at half a million Rhodesian dollars (some \$ 650,000) a Rhodesian Transport Ministry spokesman said later.

The arrests meant that Mozambique now holds 20 Rhodesian railways staff.

In London, Britain welcomed President Machel's decision to impose full U.N. sanctions against Rhodesia.

In his speech President Machel conceded that the closure of the borders and the strict im-

(Continued on page 6)



ROYAL ARRIVAL. — His Majesty King Hussein, upon arrival in Canberra, Australia, at a Royal Air Force base, was welcomed by Australia's Governor General Sir John Kerr (right), who introduces the leader of the opposition, Mr. Gough Whitlam (left) to His Majesty the King. (AP wirephoto).

King Hussein's talks with Australian leaders centre on M.E., economic ties

CANBERRA, Australia, March 3 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein and Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser tonight conferred for 90 minutes on topics ranging from the Middle East situation to possibilities of greater economic cooperation between the two countries, officials said.

King Hussein also spent about 40 minutes in discussions with Australian cabinet ministers.

He also referred to the problems in Lebanon and Western Sahara and their effect on peace in the area.

Tonight King Hussein and Queen Alya hosted a return dinner for Governor-General (Continued on page 6)

Hussein : Geneva meet futile without PLO

BEIRUT, March 3 (R). — H.M. King Hussein believes it would be futile to hold the Geneva Peace Conference unless the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) takes part from the outset, according to an interview to be published here Thursday.

The daily newspaper Sada Lubnan said King Hussein gave the interview before starting his tour of the Philippines, Australia and Japan.

"The conference must be held with the presence of the PLO from the outset. Otherwise it would be useless to hold it," the King said.

"The absence of the PLO would mean the absence of a basic legitimate party. In this respect, we back inviting the PLO to attend this conference."

King Hussein said Jordan saw no justification for taking part in the Geneva talks itself.

Obstacles being placed in the way of the Geneva Conference were in fact obstacles to peace, the paper quoted King Hussein as saying.

In bid to restore order Lebanon's "Deterrence Forces" to be disbanded

BEIRUT, March 3 (R). — Regular Lebanese and Palestinian forces will begin taking over all security duties in the country on Friday, ending the use for this task of commando factions or private political militias, it was announced tonight.

The decision to disband the irregular "Deterrence Forces" who have been supplementing regular troops and internal security men since the January 22 ceasefire ending ten months of civil strife follows persistent outbreaks of kidnapping and looting.

It also implies that the regular Lebanese forces, thrown into disarray at the end of the civil war have now regrouped sufficiently to resume security duties.

In another move also designed to reduce the risks of renewed fighting in the still unstable situation here, Premier Rashid Karami announced that the March 11 deadline for the return of deserters would be extended, but did not say until when.

The decision to disband the "Deterrence Forces" of local gunmen was taken by the nine-

A statement issued by the Committee, made up of Lebanese, Palestinian and Syrian officers, said all local forces set up by the militia of the parties (Continued on page 6)

Jackson, Ford emerge on top in Massachusetts primary

BOSTON, March 3, (R). — Senator Henry Jackson, a conservative Democrat, today won his party's primary election in Massachusetts and quickly declared that he saw himself as the top contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr Jackson's strong showing will bolster a campaign already helped by the fact that he is better known nationally than some of the other candidates.

The Jackson victory resulted from solid organisation, heavy spending, a concentration on economic issues and a declaration that he opposed the busing of children to nearby neighbourhoods to achieve racial integration in schools.

President Ford won the Republican primary without lifting a finger against former California governor Ronald Reagan dubbed here the "phantom candidate" because his supporters did not even have an office telephone.

Jackson received 162,567 voters or 23 per cent, final returns showed.

The liberal Congressman from Arizona Morris Udall came in second with 18 per cent of the Democratic vote.

Close behind was Alabama conservative Governor George Wallace with 17 per cent of the (Continued on page 6)

Simon arrives in Damascus after signing Israeli deals

DAMASCUS, March 3 (Agencies). — Syrian President Hafez Assad tonight conferred with U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon, who arrived here today in the course of a tour of the Middle East and Europe.

No statement was issued on the meeting.

Earlier, Mr. Simon had talks with Mr. Mohammed Haidar, Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs, on developing Syrian-American relations.

Dr. Mohammed Al Imadi, Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade, and Mr. Mohammed Al Sharif, the Finance Minister, also took part.

Mr. Simon, who arrived here from Israel, told newsmen that his trip was being made in the context of a U.S. reappraisal of the Middle East situation.

He said upon his arrival that both countries should act with "goodwill and earnestness" to improve U.S.-Syrian economic relations.

Before leaving Israel, Mr. Simon and Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz signed two economic agreements covering joint research and development, and the promotion of trade and investment.

The first of these establishes a fund of \$60 million for joint projects by United States and Israeli scientists to encourage the flow of American know-how to Israel and, it was hoped investment by other countries as a result.

The second agreement embodies Israeli proposals for the United States to buy Israeli products, particularly electronic goods for use by the U.S. government, food supplies for American forces in Europe, servicing for American aircraft and direct sales to the U.S. government from American factories in Israel.

Arabs in Israel protest plan to requisition Galilee lands

TEL AVIV, March 3 (R). — Arab landowners today accused the Israeli government of "robbery" and said they planned strikes and demonstrations against a recent decision to requisition 1,500 acres of Arab land for development purposes.

The National Committee for the Defence of Arab Land said in a statement that the Israeli government is trying to Judaize the Arab-dominated Galilee area.

The cabinet approved plans last Sunday to requisition a total of 5,000 acres in the mountainous region, including 1,000 acres owned by Jews and land already owned by government agencies.

The decision was defended yesterday in the Knesset by

(Continued on page 6)

Polisario exchange about W. Sahara

(R). — King "The Sahara is ours, we have neither despoiled nor usurped it, it is an integral part of our country. It was under colonial domination and we have liberated it from the colonial marking the grasp without resorting to violence or any form of exacting the King said.

In Algiers, meanwhile, the Western Sahara independence movement Polisario Front called on the European Common Market to denounce what it called the "attempted genocide" of the Saharan people by Moroccan and Mauritanian forces.

The Saharan National Provisional Council said in a message to the EEC that "Moroccan-Mauritanian military aggression is aimed at an illegitimate (Continued on page 6)

Notice

ATTENTION
JORDANIAN CITIZENS AND ARAB REIGN RESIDENTS IN JORDAN:

In accordance with the implementation of the antiquities law No. 12 of 1976, the following have come into effect:

Jordanian or non-Jordanian resident in the possession of an antique object should to the Antiquities Department, within a four month period beginning February 16, 1976, a report that includes the following: summary description of the antique piece in the person's possession; the date and source of its acquisition; the sum paid for its acquisition; a clear photograph of the piece.

The Antiquities Department wishes to draw attention of all people possessing pieces of antiquity to the fact that it is now forbidden to trade in antiquities without the knowledge and supervision of the department.

Penalties will be imposed against all those who violate these regulations.

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MRS. CATHERINE ABDULLAH NAHED
For Interview

JORDAN TIMES

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Jackson & the boycott

The victory of Senator Henry Jackson in the Massachusetts Democratic party primary may help dramatise a phenomena of keen interest to the American people.

Senator Jackson is an outspoken — that may be a mild word — supporter of Israel. He has also spent the past two years condemning the giant international oil companies and has often lashed out at the Arab states' oil wealth and oil embargo against the U.S. in 1973.

As a backdrop to Senator Jackson's victory — and there is no doubt that he is now a serious contender for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination — there is the story of the Arab Boycott of Israel, and efforts underway in the United States to counter the boycott. These anti-boycott efforts have been widespread, covering federal and state agencies, and spreading throughout the various federal departments concerned with Arab-American commercial relations — such as the Commerce Department, the Treasury, the Federal Reserve Board, the State Department and even the judiciary branch.

It has suddenly become clear to American business leaders that if the anti-boycott efforts in the U.S. are carried through to their logical end, the Americans stand to lose something in the range of \$40 billion of business with fast-developing Arab oil producers.

There is no question that the anti-boycott efforts are serious, and they will be maintained until the pro-Israeli quarters behind them are satisfied.

The success of Henry Jackson will no doubt dramatise his strong pro-Israeli stance, and the American people may for the first time have a clear idea of what such support for Israel means to them. They may well reach a position where they will have to choose between supporting Israel to the hilt or getting Arab business to the tune of tens of billions of dollars. One is not so callous to suggest that the Americans will sell Israel down the stream for the sake of Arab money (this is what people such as Henry Jackson like to say), but one rather points out here that the American people will shortly be faced with a situation where they will pay a price for their unlimited support of Israel. This, after all, is the idea behind the boycott.

What the American people need to do is to question the basis of their pro-Israeli policies, and to see whether some pressure on Israel to come to terms with the Palestinian people would not, in the end, be in the best interest of everybody — the Israelis, the Americans, the Palestinians, and the Arab states.

If the boycott serves the purpose of depriving the United States business community of tens of billions of dollars worth of contracts, and this in turn stimulates some American debate on the Middle East, then the boycott shall have served its purpose. This is something the American people will have to learn for themselves, and it is something they should bring up with Senator Jackson.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the headline "Intrigues by the Enemy," Al Dustour said in its editorial that the statement by the Israeli Chief of Staff on Tuesday was meant to plant a wedge between Egypt on one side and Jordan and Syria on the other, and to fan the flame of sedition in Lebanon.

The newspaper pointed out that the contrast drawn by Mordechai Gur between the Egyptian and the Jordanian-Syrian positions was meant to imply, that Egypt was on a collision course with its allies on the eastern front. "Gur's description of Lebanon's transformation into a Muslim state is another attempt to stir up communal prejudices in that country," the paper added.

It further pointed out that Jordanian-Syrian solidarity is worrying Israel, and that it was only natural for Israel to resist this and to resort to various intrigues to prevent this unity from expanding its base to include other Arab parties, particularly Egypt.

"The expansion of the base of Jordanian-Syrian solidarity to include Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sound nationalist line, which should be the response of the Arabs to all Israeli allegations and intrigues," the paper advised.

Al-Shaab commented on President Ford's announcement that he had decided to abandon the term "detente" in describing whole.

the United States' relations with the Soviet Union and China, in favour of "Peace with Strength."

The paper indicated that under "detente," the Soviet Union had made important gains... In the commercial field, the American wheat deal has saved the Soviet people from an acute grain shortage. On the political level, the Eastern Bloc achieved victories in Portugal, Angola, Vietnam, Cambodia and Thailand, that were strong setbacks for the Western camp.

"These Soviet political and commercial gains made the U.S. public opinion fret..., especially after Brezhnev's announcement at the 25th Communist Party Congress that the policy of detente is the proper framework for escalating the ideological struggle and for stepping up the socialist revolution given a suitable environment," Al Shaab concluded.

In its editorial, Al-Rai criticised the decision by Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria to refer their dispute over the Sahara to the Organisation of African Unity instead of the Arab League, right from the beginning. "This action tends to belittle — unjustifiably — the Arab role inside the African continent. In fact, said the paper, the O.A.U. is itself divided over the issue, which reflects negatively on the stature and value of the African alliance within the international community as a

Doudin invited to visit 5 European countries

AMMAN. — The Director-General of the Cooperative Societies, Marwan Doudin, will visit in a four-week tour at the invitation of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Italy, Sweden, Holland, Finland and England. He will look over the achievements of agricultural cooperatives in operation in those countries, and discuss means to implement their successful procedures here.

He will also discuss with officials of the World Food Programme the transfer of the works of the Programme from the Jordanian government to local cooperatives.

The tour is expected to start on March 20.

New Saudi Arabian ambassador expected

AMMAN. — Ad-Dustour said Monday Jordan had agreed to the Saudi suggestion for appointing Mr. Ziyad Shawwaf as Saudi Ambassador to Jordan.

The new ambassador was previously his country's envoy to Spain and will replace Sheikh Ahmad Kuhlaimi, who is being transferred to act as Saudi Ambassador to Syria.

N.E. Commission on Crop Protection to meet here

AMMAN, (JNA). — The sixth session of the Near East Commission on Crop Protection will be held here on May 17.

The session, sponsored by the Jordanian government and the FAO will be attended by representatives of most Arab countries.

The weeklong session will discuss possible means of co-operation to combat crop diseases and improve plant protection.

Bhutto opens Moslem congress

RAWALPINDI, March 3 (R). — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto today inaugurated a 10-day international Moslem congress here attended by some 140 scholars from 40 countries.

He said the purpose of the congress was to promote the ideal of Moslem solidarity and understanding.

Mr. Bhutto hoped the congress would herald an era of religious cooperation among all countries to bring about human equality.



Education Minister Zuqan Hindawi is pictured taking part in a tree planting ceremony at Yarmouk University, in Irbid, Wednesday, as an afforestation programme for the university got underway. (JNA photo).

Forestation programme starts for Yarmouk U.

IRBID, (JNA). — The members of the Special Royal Committee for Yarmouk University participated Wednesday morning in the afforestation ceremony of the university lands.

Trees of various kinds were planted to surround the 10,400 dunums occupied by the University.

This vast expanse of land, said Mr. Mudar Badran, Head of the Royal Committee, is necessary to meet the University's future requirements.

A university city to house 15,000 persons, as well as a sports city, will be constructed, he said, on these lands.

Studies at Yarmouk University, Mr. Badran said, will start in October at the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Arab students will be more than welcome to pursue their higher studies there if they wish so he said.

The Royal Committee had earlier inspected some buildings here for use as first-stage premises in which studies could be started.

Present also at the afforestation ceremony were Dr. Adnan Badran, President of Yarmouk University, the Governor of Irbid, and several municipal and high-ranking officials from Irbid Governorate.

They later visited the Red Crescent hospital and several institutions sponsored by the Red Crescent.

AMMAN. — The settlers from the labour camp set up by the Gosh Emonim group on the lands of the Arab village of Kafr Kaddoum are working on establishing kindergarten and a synagogue in the camp the Israeli newspapers announced. The settlers, the papers added, are establishing a city of caravans in the region and they have transferred the two prefabricated buildings which were erected in Sebastia to the new location where they were rebuilt. Intensive contacts the papers added are underway by the members of the group in preparation of the discussions which will take place by the Israeli council of Ministers on the subject of Israeli settlement in the West Bank. New settlers will follow the "pioneers" the papers concluded as soon as the drainage and electricity networks are completed.

Cabinet takes measures to offset drought

AMMAN, (JNA). — The cabinet, headed by Acting Prime Minister Subhi Amin Amr, approved Wednesday the purchase of 10,000 tons of barley to be distributed among owners at cost price.

10m mark loan for IDB to be studied

AMMAN, (JT). — A delegation representing the W. German Development Bank is due in Amman March 15, to conduct a number of studies related to setting up of industrial and tourist establishments to be financed by the German bank, Mr. Rajab Al Saad, Assistant Director of the Jordanian Industrial Development Bank, announced here Tuesday.

Other studies related to a third W. German loan of 10 million German marks to the Industrial Development Bank will also be conducted by the delegation, he added. The other two loans amounted to 8 million marks each.

British Parliament team to visit

AMMAN. — A British parliamentary delegation is due here in May for a several days' visit at the invitation of the House of Parliament. The delegation will hold talks during its stay with Jordanian officials on the existing cooperation between the two parliamentary bodies and the means to consolidate them.

25 % increase in marriages

AMMAN, (JNA). — Twenty-five per cent more marriage certificates were issued in January compared with the same month last year, the General Statistics Department Wednesday said.

Five-hundred and fifty-five marriage certificates were issued in the Amman area, 52 in Balqa, 218 in Irbid, 53 in Karak and 23 in Ma'an governorates.



HONDURAS ENVOY. — The Permanent United Nations Delegate of Honduras, Mr. Roberto Martez, left, talks to a Jordanian News Agency reporter at Amman airport Wednesday. Mr. Martez is here on a two-day official visit during which he will hold talks with the Jordanian authorities on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. (JNA photo).

The Minister of Tharwat Talhuni, said cabinet also approved chase of new pumps costing J.D. 18,500, wells in desert region to viate the water supply there.

Water tanks will be bought by the from Iran, he added. The Ministerial on Drought adopted anti-drought resolution its meeting Monday ve been submitted to cil of Ministers for

S600,00 for footwear fac

AMMAN. — A new footwear factory will be built in the region jan (Zerka area) n danian Tanning Co

An agreement to was signed between nian Tanning Co, prominent U.S. foc pany according to tal will be equally them. Work will b April, so that the be operational by t ter of the year.

NATION BRIEF

● AMMAN. — Chamber of Industry Wednesday to International Indus be held in Chicago

● AMMAN. — The Transport has rec chel International work on the exte runway at Amman enable the jumbo j ed by Alia to land tober.

● AMMAN. — The Communication Dr. Adub Al Zebeu at munications Direct mad Shahed Ismail Saturday for Cairo the Arab Communice ference which will launching of the fig lecommunications

● AMMAN. — Mr. Headmaster of th Sons' School, was st by the Swedish Sav dren Federation, on ship to study mana institutions in Oxfor ty for two years.

● AMMAN. — Presi Lawyers Syndicate Hadidi will attend ti of the permanent bu Arab Lawyers' Feder held in Libya betw 29 and April 4.

Television

CHANNEL 3 & 6 :

6.00 Quran
 6.10 Cartoons
 6.30 Famous personalities
 7.00 Arabic series
 8.00 News in Arabic
 CHANNEL 3 :
 7.30 Science and life
 8.30 Arabic series

9.30 Play

CHANNEL 6 :

7.30 News in Hebrew
 7.45 Varieties
 8.30 Clayhanger
 9.30 Feature film
 10.00 News in English
 10.15 Cont. of feature

Amman Airport

DEPARTURES :

7.20 Beirut
 8.45 Beirut (M.E.A.)
 9.30 Rome
 10.00 Cairo
 11.30 Frankfurt, Copenhagen
 12.15 Kuwait (K.A.C.)
 12.30 Paris
 19.00 Abu Dhabi, Bangkok

ARRIVALS :

8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
 8.40 Dhahran, Kuwait
 8.45 Dubai, Abu-Dhabi
 9.50 Beirut
 11.15 Kuwait (K.A.C.)
 16.15 Cairo
 16.55 London
 17.45 Rome
 18.30 Beirut, (M.E.A.)

Radio

[ON 886 KHZ]

7.00 Breakfast show.
 7.30 News Bulletin
 7.45 News reports
 8.00 Sign off
 12.00 Pop session (part I)
 13.00 News Summary
 13.03 Pop session (part II)
 14.00 News Bulletin
 14.10 Radio magazine
 14.30 Play of the week
 15.00 Classical Music
 15.30 Light Instrumentals
 16.00 Old Favourites
 16.30 Easy listening
 17.00 Studio one
 18.00 News Summary
 18.05 Listener's choice
 18.30 Principal foods
 18.45 Break for Music
 19.00 News Bulletin
 19.10 News reports
 19.30 Sign off.

Market Price

Apples (Double Red) 220—250
 Apples (Golden) 120—180
 Apples (Starken) 140—180
 Bananas 120—190
 Bell Pepper 180—220
 Beets 55—70
 Cabbage 50—70
 Chestnuts 310—350
 Carrots (Yellow) 50—70
 Cucumbers (Small) 200—260
 Cucumbers (Large) 120—160
 Grapefruit 45—60
 Green beans 200—240
 Garlic 50—70
 Cauliflower 40—60
 Hot Pepper 400—480
 Horse Beans 110—140
 Lettuce (Large) 50—80
 Lettuce (Small) 25—50
 Lemon 100—120
 Marrow (Small) 210—260
 Marrow (Large) 100—150
 Onions 140—180
 Oranges (French) 100—120

Oranges (Local) 100—
 Potatoes (Egyptian) 80
 Potatoes (Local) 100—
 Spinach 40—70
 Tomatoes 60—90
 Tangerines 60—80

Tonight's Emergencies

DOCTORS :

Dr Zein Zaghloul (385)
 Dr Waleed Nabulsi (37)

PHARMACIES :

Fawzi 25024
 Basman (23784)
 Jacob (44945)

TAXIS :

Taxina (44584)
 Rainbow (37249)
 Ahli (21127)

Ghann discusses British economic relations with Iran

Mar. 3. (AFP). — The British commercial post- to the British commercial post- Secretary James Callaghan in an interview in Europe—an economic monthly published in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy—said, "From now on, Iran's behaviour will be determined by the extent to which our partners honour their commitments."

When asked if he was referring to Britain, the Shah replied: "Yes."

He referred to recent reports about delays on the Iranian loan of \$ 1,200 million to the United Kingdom public sector borrowers. But they pointed out that the treasury here had announced last month that Britain had now arranged to draw \$ 800 million of this loan.

Lung cancer reported in synthetic rubber factories

TOKYO, March 3 (AFP). — Twelve people have died of lung cancer in Omi town in north eastern Japan, since 1969 because of OM. MENE, a liquid used to make synthetic rubber, a member of the Japanese parliament disclosed today.

Omi town is the site of a plant that makes the liquid, Chikara Sakaguchi, a member of the lower house, reported, adding that incidents of handicap had been rising rapidly since 1973 among factory personnel.

The Soviet Academy of Sciences labelled chloroprene a cancer-causing agent in 1972.

Dr. Sakaguchi, a physician, spoke during a session of the budget committee in the House.

Dr. Masakatsu Fujima, said that two other plants were also producing chloroprene. He nijuzin asked all three plants to check their staff's health and study plant environment, labour minister of health and welfare, Masami Tanaka, promised the case would be fully probed.



GUERRILLA LEADER. — This is a 1972 picture of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, who leads the guerilla movement fighting against Rhodesia on the Mozambique border. He was at the side of Mozambique President Samora Machel during the latter's speech Wednesday. (AP wirephoto).

Student, workers' strikes sweep Madrid and Vitoria

VITORIA, NORTHERN SPAIN, MARCH 3. (AFP). — Several people were injured in clashes with riot police today shortly after start of a general strike that paralysed this Basque City.

Four fifths of the total workforce, some 30,000 people, joined the strike to demand higher wages and to protest against the ineffectiveness of the official unions.

Vitoria looked like a city under siege. Factories were picketed and all shops were closed. Police used tear gas to disperse small knots of demonstrators and patrolled the streets in groups.

Several injuries were reported after strikers and students overturned vehicles and tried to erect street barricades and clashed with police.

Most workers here are employed by one of two giant companies, the Avala Iron and Steelworks and the Mevosa Truck Manufacturers.

The strike order followed multiple workers' meetings.

In Madrid, more than 2,000 students demonstrated in central Madrid today to press demands for university autonomy as a week-old truckers' strike showed signs of weakening.

The students, from several universities in the capital, tried to march on the Education Ministry but were turned back by a large police force. Some 100 demonstrators who did manage to approach the Ministry were also dispersed by police.

Israeli Arab income doubles oriental Jews'

JERUSALEM, March 3 (R). — Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics says the average annual income of an Israeli Arab family is now about double that of a Jewish family from an Oriental community.

Its statistical report for 1975 just published says the average Israeli Arab family has an annual income of 23,200 Israeli pounds while that of an oriental Jewish family is 11,547 Israeli pounds.

Oriental Jews, most of whom came to Israel from Arab countries, now make up just over half of Israel's Jewish population.

U.N. workers' strike nears end

GENEVA, March 3 (R). — Strike leaders here announced agreement today on ending a work stoppage by about 2,700 staff members that has paralysed the U.N. European headquarters for over a week.

The strike is over pay rates for the U.N.'s lower-paid workers, most of whom earn around 2,500 Swiss Francs (48) sterling a month net. The union has accused the U.N. administration of failing to bargain in good faith.

Greek trial figure claims he only carried out orders in '67

ATHENS, Mar. 3. (R). — A former military police chief on trial for high treason said today he had no prior knowledge of the 1967 coup that brought a military dictatorship to Greece and only carried out orders from its leaders.

As the trial of Lieutenant-Colonel Theodoros Theofyloyannakos, 46, approached its end, prosecutor Nicholas Ganosis asked the vito to acquit him of insurrection but find him guilty of high treason.

He faces a possible 20-year sentence on the treason charge. He was sentenced last year to 27 years for torturing political prisoners while Chief of the Special Branch of the Athens Police, a post he held after the coup.

The prosecutor said today that Colonel Theofyloyannakos was a member of the Ruling junta and performed important missions on the night of the coup. By arresting Admiral Constantine Engolfopoulos, then

Peres defends "termination of war" formula in Knesset

JERUSALEM, March 3 (Agency). — Israel's Defence Minister Shimon Peres today gave a boost to the government's declared policy of trading occupied Arab territory for a termination of "the state of war" between Israel and its Arab neighbours when he testified before the Knesset (parliament) today.

Mr. Peres said that Israel's declared offer to enter into an agreement with Cairo to end the state of war was justified in view of a "certain optimism" he felt about current Egyptian policy. Israel was, however, building up its military forces and enhancing its strength, he added.

Mr. Peres, whose views coming Labour Party. These have charged Prime Minister Yitzhak mand strong popular appeal, was noted for his opposition to precisely such a formula during Dr. Kissinger's mediation efforts.

Political observers here regarded Mr. Peres' support for the termination of war formula as important in view of attacks on it from both dovish and hawkish critics within the ruling Rabin with weakening Israel's efforts to achieve a final peace.

The Defence Minister said Israel had already offered Egypt such an agreement when a proposal for Israel to withdraw to a line through central Sinai from El Arish to Ras Mucies). — Israel's Defence Minister Shimon Peres today gave last year.

"Egypt's policy appears to be to have its interim agreement with Israel followed by an interim agreement with Syria on the Golan Heights, and then to take up an end of war agreement at the Geneva conference with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Egypt is trying to get the PLO to moderate its views, at least tactically," he claimed.

Mr. Peres said Egypt had not yet succeeded in winning Arab support for its policy, and because of failure in its efforts to achieve an interim accord on the Golan had now turned its attention to the Palestinian issue.

He said Egyptian President Anwar Sadat had pledged to honour the latest interim agreement and while it was largely being maintained, Egyptian compliance was not 100 per cent.

"There has been no meaningful change in Egypt's hostile propaganda against Israel, but the trend is to observe the agreement," he said.

Amin tries to soothe Kenya's worries in territory dispute

KAMPALA, March 3 (AFP). — Uganda has no territorial ambition whatsoever and would "never wish to take away one inch of Kenyan territory," Ugandan president Idi Amin has said in a reference to allegedly reported remarks that much of West Kenya was historically part of Uganda.

In a statement here, the Ugandan leader said he wanted to make it "categorically clear" that Uganda had no territorial ambition whatsoever.

All he did, Field Marshal Amin explained, was to "educate the public about what was recorded in books written by colonialists."

Uganda had enough land on which enough food was produced for the entire population and had a surplus for export. He said, adding that Uganda wanted to live in peace with its neighbours and strengthen the existing cordial relationship with Kenya.

Referring to a report that a Uganda national had been jailed in Nairobi for insulting President Jomo Kenyatta, Field Marshal Amin said he did not want Ugandans living in neighbouring countries to insult the countries' leaders.

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The truckers' strike, meanwhile, appeared to be losing steam in some areas of the country, although no full accord has been reported. The strike is demanding a reduction in road taxes and license fees.

The situation was expected to return to normal in Madrid over the next 24 hours, but Corunna's 3,000 truckers continued to strike.

Police-escorted convoys operated in some areas such as Corunna and San Sebastian, where trucks cleared tons of fish which had accumulated in port depots.

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Composition of European Parliament splits EEC foreign ministers

BRUSSELS, March 3, (AFP). — Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community, meeting in council session here for the second day running, failed yesterday to settle still pending issues in the plan to elect the European Parliament by universal suffrage as from May-June 1978.

This means that the problem—the most thorny of which remains the sharing out of seats among the nine member countries—will be passed on to the heads of government of the "nine" who are meeting in "European Council" session in Luxembourg on April 1-2.

The nine leaders agreed in principle at their previous informal summit, held in Rome last December, that the first direct election of the nine-nation assembly should be held in just over two year's time.

Portugal and Iran expand relations

TEHERAN, March 3 (R). — Portuguese Foreign Minister Major Ernesto Melo Antunes has arrived here on a three-day official visit at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart Abbas Khatibari.

The Ministers are expected to discuss expanding bilateral relations in economic, and cultural fields.

Major Antunes, who arrived last night, is expected to visit Shiraz, in southern Iran, on Friday, and leave for home on Saturday.

Observers here felt they were likely to make a firm decision in Luxembourg in a month's time.

Georges Spénale, President of the European Parliament, here at the head of a group of assemblymen who met the foreign ministers today, said he did not consider the difficulties insuperable.

The delegation told the ministers that the European assembly feels two basic principles—will be passed on to the heads of government of the "nine" who are meeting in "European Council" session in Luxembourg on April 1-2.

Firstly, no member should have fewer seats than at present. Secondly, the composition of the assembly should be as far as possible be proportional to the populations of each member country, although the assembly should not have more than 400 members.

The European Parliament has submitted a proposal of its own. France has proposed another formula, under which the "big four" EEC countries would hold 63 per cent of the seats. Ireland has submitted a different plan aimed at preserving the balance between "big" and "small" member countries.

Saying he thought these differences could be overcome, Mr Spénale—a Frenchman—recognised that there were still some problems in France as to the scheme. He said he would discuss them with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing next Friday.

The other unsolved issues are not expected to cause any major problems at the Luxembourg "European Council" session.

Britain holds that for practical reasons it will not be able to organise elections to the European assembly in the spring of 1978, and wants to be able to appoint members of the national parliament to the British seats for the first legislature.

Denmark, on the other hand, insists that the Danish members of the European Assembly must all be Danish members of parliament—whereas other countries do not believe that such a double mandate is necessary.

The "nine" also have to agree on the approximate date—or a range of dates—for elections to be held throughout the community.

France still insists that the new assembly should be known as "European Parliamentary Assembly" rather than "European Parliament."

Fewer "rogue" ships threaten channel safety

LONDON, March 2 (LPS). — Anglo-French attempts to improve safety through the notorious 35-km-wide sea channel between Britain and France are beginning to pay off. Last year there was a drop of nearly 50 per cent in the number of ships that failed to observe the one-way system of shipping lanes.

The Channel has been the scene of a number of serious collisions and to cut the toll of ships and crews one-way shipping lanes were introduced together with a radar unit to keep an eye on them from the coast-guard station at St. Margaret's Bay on the south east coast of England.

This station says the number of ships contravening the "separation scheme" in the Channel dropped last year from 2,123 to 1,126.

The station says there has also been a 25 per cent fall in the number of contraventions of the one-way system by ships crossing between Britain and France. These fell from 9,563 in 1974 to 7,617 last year.

Because of the success of the present limited scheme of radar coverage, the Anglo-French Safety of Navigation Group has now decided to extend radar

surveillance with another station on top of a nuclear power station further along the English coast.

The Navigation Group, which is made up of experts from the British Department of Trade, Ministry of Defence and Trinity House, and their opposite numbers in the French administration, are also to study common problems of search and rescue in the Channel as well as pollution clearance plans

Prosperous future for solar energy in US

NEW YORK, Mar. 3 (AFP). — Development of solar energy has set off a fever in scientific and industrial quarters reminiscent of the one that accompanied the birth of the automobile industry at the beginning of this century.

Despite the technological and financial obstacles and the reluctance shown by federal authorities, the prospects of "helio-technics" in the United States seem bright. For the quarrel over the safety of nuclear power plants is now threatening the development of atomic energy in the country in the medium term.

Solar energy, which according to Fortune magazine might be the most significant economic

development since the "automobile revolution," is "clean" and non-depletable.

As a virtually ideal solution to energy problems, it has fanned the imagination of American environmentalists and fostered dreams of giant profits for countless industrial "pioneers" in this sector.

The rise of oil prices and the energy crisis gave the decisive boost for solar energy development about two years ago. In a matter of months, dozens of new firms were set up and several big companies decided to take this field seriously. There was an avalanche of new publications such as the "solar energy digest," scientific papers and symposiums.

Today there are at least 200 experimental sun-heated houses and buildings across the United States, including several schools and thousands of Americans have heated swimming pools or draw on hot water thanks to "helio-technics," above all in the sunny southwestern states of California, Arizona and New Mexico.

However, most experts take a cool view of the prospects in the short term. The U.S. "helio-technics" market last year showed a turnover of no more than 25 million dollars, and the cost of solar energy remains too high for large scale marketing.

These experts consider that it will take several years to turn solar energy into "big business" and give it a significant part in U.S. energy consumption.

Giants like PPG Industries, Owens Illinois, Grumman, Reynolds Metals, Honeywell and Westinghouse, work out solutions that are directed to convert sun energy into electric power at competitive prices.

Shell Oil hopes to reduce costs significantly over the next several years by developing

Australia coal mining complex gets green lig.

MELBOURNE, Mar. 3. — The Australian government has given the go-ahead for a 500-million-Australian-dollar coal-mining complex at Hail Creek, Queensland.

But the partners—the British-controlled CRA, the Australian-controlled AAR Ltd. and the Japanese companies Sumitomo and Marubeni—have been told that local equity must be increased to 60 per cent.

Approvals for the go-ahead have been given in letters from the Treasurer Phillip Lynch and the Minister for National Resources Doug Anthony to AAR and CRA.

It is believed that permission to proceed depends on two factors: an environmental impact study showing that the scheme is acceptable and an increase in beneficial Australian ownership.

6 Arabian Gulf states to form industrial body

KUWAIT, March 3 (AFP). — The Six Arab Gulf states are going to form a consultative body to promote industrial co-operation and co-ordinate investment in the Gulf region, authoritative sources said here today.

They said the decision came out of last Saturday's meeting in Doha, Qatar, of the Industry Ministers of the six countries—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

Cyprus sign "cooperation agreement" with Czech

PRAGUE, March 3 (R). — The Czechoslovak Foreign Minister of International Affairs (IAEA) said here for Sofia this after signing an agreement with Czechoslovakia.

Ceteka News Agency said only the signing of operation agreement" no details.

It was announced in last week that Mr. Spénale was coming to Prague to agree on the employment of Cypriot workers in Czechoslovak building industry.

If the agreement signed last night did cover the subject, it would be the first accord between a non-state and Czechoslovakia which has a shortage of

Japan appoints Kimura delegate UNCTAD

TOKYO, March 3 (AFP). — Japan's Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura has decided to appoint Foreign Minister Toshio Kimura as Japan's chief delegate to the fourth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) to be held in Nairobi.

The appointment is expected to be made formal at a meeting next month.

Mr. Kimura traveled in African countries when he was Foreign Minister. He attended as a delegate the United Nations General Assembly session on economic affairs.

ship to 60 per cent of The 60 per cent equity must be achieved by production starts also years after development. The plan put to the ment provided for CR 31 per cent in its own. It also has an investment through a subsidiary es.

AAR would have 15 per cent and the two Japanese 15 per cent.

CRA bought into in November. Under ment it was to provide cent of the loan fund Japanese buyers the per cent.

France refuse supply Switzer with uranium

LAUSANNE, Mar. 3. — France has refused Switzerland with 34 natural uranium worth million dollars, the La Tribune — Le Monde.

The reason given Switzerland has not control arrangement the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) the paper said.

The uranium is a Goegebein nuclear station and was "s in France."

Banks which grant for the deal at an interest of two per cent were of asking for higher interest.

The paper urged to ratify the nuclear fission treaty quickly whose clauses cover control.

It also noted that it not not signed it.

Cyprus sign "cooperation agreement" with Czech

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LONDON MARKET REPORT

Leading industrials and mining shares were marked down on news of Mozambique's call for a state of war with Rhodesia. At 1500 the FT Index was down 4.8 at 402.3.

Government bonds were firmer, reflecting lower U.S. federal interest rates, but turnover was light, dealers said. Longs gained up to 7/8 point on balance while shorts were generally up to 1/8 higher.

Leading equities showed net falls of up to 6p. Initial rises of a penny or two were quickly reversed when the Mozambique call emerged.

Oils also eased but later came off the bottom in places while banks generally closed at the day's lows, with falls of up to 15p.

Gold producers lost up to 237p in heavyweights while Australians eased slightly.

In a weak mining market, De Beers lost a further 14p and Lonrho fell 7p, reflecting its African interests.

Southern Rhodesian bonds were up to 8 points lower but later recovered to close about 4 points off.

Leading industrials to lose between 3p and 6p included Courtauld, Fisons, Glaxo, Bat, EMI, Hawker, Beecham and Unilever.

Standard and Chartered closed 15p lower in banks while Turner and Newall, also with African interests, lost 4p.

The Soviet economy : a look back and ahead

Editor's note: The following analysis of the Soviet Union's economy is by Nikolai Khitailenko, an economic analyst for the Soviet Novosti Press Agency.

Today, when one Soviet 5 year plan is handing over the baton to another, it is relevant to ask what the past few years brought to the Soviet people and what the following five years promise to bring them.

Soviet industry produced 43 per cent more in 1975 than in 1970, and 36 per cent of the increase was accounted for by those branches of industry which determine technological progress in the national economy.

In absolute public production growth, the ninth 5-year plan exceeded all other in Soviet history. Power stations put out more electricity in one month today than they did in the whole of 1960.

In the past five years, output of consumer goods has risen 37 per cent and that of durables 30 per cent.

What a Soviet worker did

in four hours in 1970 took him only three hours in 1975. This is due first of all to new machines, equipment and instruments.

The number of automatic production lines, for example, is almost 17,000, an almost three-fold increase compared to 1965.

Real incomes have risen, on the basis of the 24 per cent growth in per capita public production, but state retail prices have remained stable.

The trade turnover has gone up 36 per cent and the volume of public services by 60 per cent.

Some 56 million people, more than a fifth of the country's total, moved to new flats between 1971.

Nonetheless, we are far believing that all the Soviet Union's economic problems were solved during that period. For instance, the country failed to reach the 5-year plan targets in grain production.

In the building industry, too, there were problems. The ever growing scale of building work led to a certain "scattering of forces" and to a greater number of incomplete projects.

Yet, the fact remains: despite

exceptionally unfavourable weather conditions, average annual farm production grew by 13 per cent over the period 1971-1975. It must also be remembered that the huge funds invested in agriculture could not bring an immediate and full pay-off.

So this is yet to come.

The following 5-year plan envisages a 35-39 per cent rise in industrial output. The average annual agricultural production will grow by 14-17 per cent as compared with the previous five years.

Per capita real disposable incomes are expected to increase by 20-22 per cent.

Housing construction will continue on the scale that was envisaged by the ninth 5-year plan.

According to Soviet experts, a bigger and more important step forward will be taken in 1976-1980. The Soviet Union already holds the first place in the world in the production of oil, coal, steel, cement, diesel and electric locomotives, leather footwear, woollen fabrics and other articles.

In the metallurgical industry,

for one, the output of steel will grow by 13-20 per cent.

In the chemical and petrochemical industries the total growth is planned at 60-65 per cent, whereas the output of synthetic resins and plastics will increase by 90-110 per cent and that of synthetic rubber by 40-60 per cent.

The new 5-year plan lays more emphasis on the implementation of major national economic programmes. Among them are the plans to step up the development of natural resources (a number of deposits are being worked in Siberia), to intensify agricultural production (the development of the non-humus zone), and to expand the communication networks in new areas (the construction of the 3,200 kilometers Baikal-Amur railroad).

Naturally, one can hardly expect an immediate economic effect in all these cases. Equally, one cannot fail to see the sense in such a strategic approach which considerably promotes the efficacy of public production and creates the necessary basis for further economic progress.

future of agriculture in Jordan

Dr. Subhi Qasem, Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan, recently outlined to a staff reporter on Jordan's present agricultural situation and what needs to be done in the near future to improve productivity. His opinions are presented in a series of articles, the second of which will be published in the Jordan Times.

Greenfield is a subject about which many can profess a knowledge, says Dr. Qasem. He describes it as a place where some things are hidden and some are not so much of neglect but of an industry awaiting a change, in the form of public awareness and a boost from capital investment.

Historically, Jordan was a

olive presses and reservoirs testifying to a thriving productivity in the past.

To evaluate the present situation of agriculture in Jordan, Dr. Qasem uses a wheat equivalent index to simplify statistics. Average production over the years 1971-74 was 900,000 tons. Consumption was 1.2 million tons, with 300,000 tons being imported. Jordan therefore produces only 75% of her food needs and to be self-sufficient

the consumers and the eloquent decision makers of the country.

Dr. Qasem welcomes the formation of the Farmers Association in the Jordan Valley, and hopes that other similar organisations will be started to protect the farmers' interests. Because the farmers have not had a collective voice, it is questionable whether Government price controls and policies have indeed been working against the farmer and infact stifling agricultural production. Thirdly, Dr. Qasem feels that all institutional functions that serve or relate to agriculture should be co-ordinated to prevent duplication of efforts. Technical and non-technical services should not be provided free, and the farmer should expect better and more responsible assistance by paying for it. When questioned on the impact of foreign aid to agriculture in Jordan, Dr. Qasem said that it has tended to support existing structures without finding and filling the gaps.

Dr. Qasem stated that basically, priority should be given to a re-structuring of thinking concerning agriculture in Jordan, in light of the stakes involved and the proposed investment in the Five Year Plan.

He warns against duplicating Egypt's mistake, where after 25 years the land gained for irrigation by the Aswan Dam scheme has been swallowed up by industrial and housing development, resulting in no advance in areas under agricultural production. Good farmland is being built on around Amman, the water situation will become critical in time and he would prefer to see fruit trees planted in city gardens rather than roses.

"We need a non-traditional approach and more commitment to agriculture on a national scale," said Dr. Qasem. "With resource development, capital investment, and a higher commitment level from the public sector, I am confident Jordan can meet its national goal in agricultural production."

Tomorrow: The Future of Agriculture in Jordan—Proposals and Solutions.

efficient considering an estimated 7% annual increase in population and food demand (in 10 years time Jordan's agricultural production must increase by 100%).

"This is not an impossible goal," believes Dr. Qasem. "The potential is there and the possibilities are good." Jordan has the lowest level of production compared with countries with similar climate and soils such as Australia and Western USA. Yields there are twice and three times more than Jordan, because research and technology and the commitment by public and private sectors have been applied in uninterrupted efforts over many years.

To make two ears of wheat grow where only one grows now, is a national goal to be approached on a national scale. Dr. Qasem outlines the constraints to be faced in this endeavour.

Firstly, a viable economic unit of farmland is rare in Jordan. "I would propose that a method must be found to separate the owner-cultivator relationship. Tenant farmers or 'sharecroppers' should be protected to an extent where they feel justified in investing more capital for more production."

Secondly, the farmer in Jordan lacks a voice in public affairs. Traditionally, Jordanian society is based on trade and commerce, and these are both



PLAYWRIGHT FILLS THE STAGES. — Alan Ayckbourn, one of Britain's most successful contemporary playwrights, at the Library Theatre, a small building far in the north of England where the man lives and all his works have their tryout before bursting on the world.

Earthbound life for "dummy" Concorde

A Concorde made of plywood has gone into service. This version of the supersonic jetliner is for training cabin crews to provide a special luxury standard of service in flight, and is firmly earthbound.

The 17 metre wooden Concorde fuselage has been built at London's Heathrow Airport by British Airways at a cost of nearly £13,000. It is expected to save the airline many thousands of pounds by reducing the need for training inside a real Concorde.

British Airways has five of these superjets on order.

The mock-up is complete in every detail with galleys and wooden lavatories that are accurate down to the style of the toilet roll holder. The galleys used are those originally supplied as prototypes for the real thing.

They were made to demonstrate their size and light weight rather than performance but the airline staff has made them work.

When British Airways put its training aid on show, the cabin services project officer, Mr. Stephen Proctor, pointed out that the sides of the mock fuselage had only been half covered so that instructors could conduct training sessions from a view-

ing platform without physically intruding.

Normal ground training of cabin crews is often hampered by congestion.

British Airways has also shown pressmen the new crockery and cutlery that has been designed to make flying in Concorde an exercise in gracious living.

Slipping through the atmosphere faster than a bullet from a rifle, the supersonic passenger will receive his cocktails in high quality blown glasses and

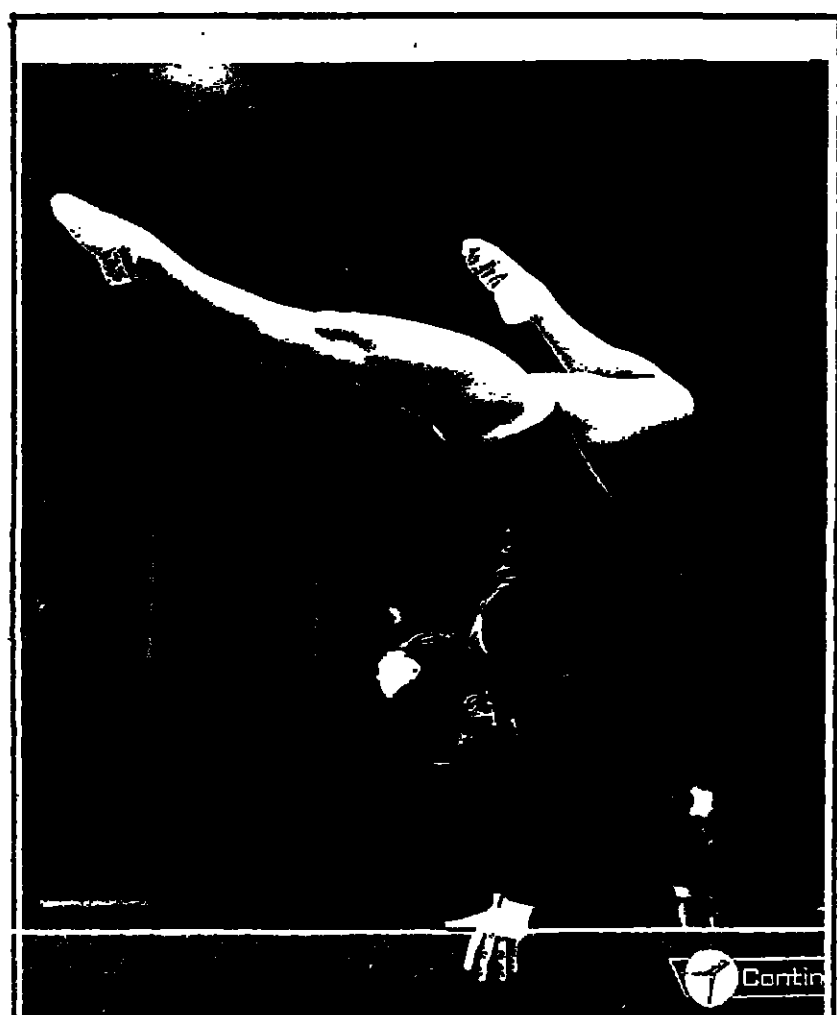
be served food on Royal Doulton bone china bearing the distinctive Concorde symbol.

Passengers will eat away Ma-chi-time with a meal that is likely to be caviare following by breast of pheasant. Souvarof

with endive meuniere, fresh asparagus spears and Anna potatoes. Then will come the piece de resistance — Concorde soufflé.

The special Concorde meals will be prepared in galleys that have been built of a new super-lightweight material called Fibrelam. The ovens and water boilers in the galleys are electronically controlled to ensure the meals are correctly cooked and served at the right temperature.

A spokesman for the makers has said: "The specifications for Concorde's galleys were the most severe we have ever received. The units had to be very light but still as strong as those in subsonic planes, where weight is not so critical."



BRITISH OLYMPIC HOPE. — Avril Lennox, the British national women's gymnastic champion, who it is hoped will win honours at the 1976 Montreal Olympics, practices a beam exercise during training. She has recently won Britain's 'Champion's Cup' tournament, for the third successive time, and also holds individual titles for vault, asymmetric bars and floor exercises.



Water, the vital need in agriculture. Digging an irrigation channel by hand.

There are other things that can be seen and discussed

of Jordan, the green where wheat is found, the wheat north and the desert the Jordan Valley overall picture,

"land of milk and honey" and thrived in the days when the great caravans passed through, bringing trade and fresh capital into the country. Jordan produced wheat enough for internal needs and for sale to the travellers, and remains can still be seen today of capital investments in the land with old irrigation systems, sugar mills,

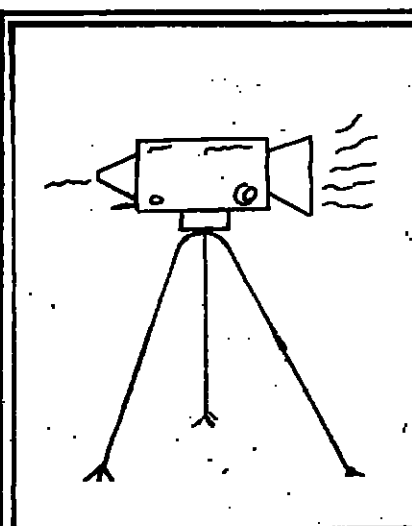
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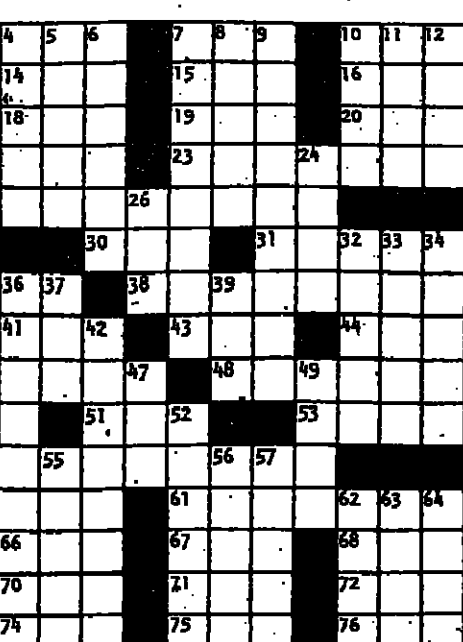
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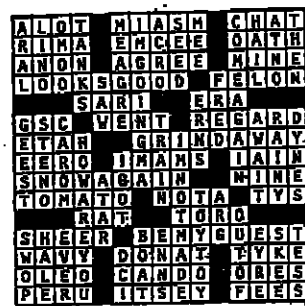


ACROSS

- rosa
- avion
- The old
- Ho
- Tepee man
- Harem room
- Sooner than
- et labora
- Place
- Border
- Custom: Lat.
- de deux
- "The of the Opera"
- Requires
- Appraisers
- Class of vertebrates
- Dowry
- City in New York
- Ye gods and little
- Written
- Wee one
- Nonsense
- Soak, as fax
- Verb suffix
- Promotes
- Fourth
- Destroyed
- "My country of thee"
- "Bede"
- Conservatives 2 wds.
- Molluscs
- Awms
- Exclamation
- Lingus
- Easy as falling off a
- Veiled
- Mal de
- Foot part Scot.
- Hydrocarbon suffix
- Do arithmetic
- Crony
- "Till the of Time"
- Common Spanish
- Infinitive
- "Apple's"

DOWN

- pump
- The Beehive State
- Psi Kappa
- Key cities
- Farewell
- Butted into
- Period
- Maine U site
- Blows up
- SW redman
- Red range
- Critical
- Extinct auto
- Italian wine center
- Bribe
- "the Ball"
- Music maker
- Park
- Ancient classic
- Wicker basket
- Revoke, in law
- Eliminate
- Drunkard
- Born: Fr.
- Fastened
- Cruz
- Hold session
- Dog
- Low places
- Gather
- Oily cyclic ketone
- African river
- Backdown
- Hera's mother
- Faustal bigwig
- Spring
- "Celeste"
- Nelson



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